Rochester and Buffalo. Reported Rioting at Alexandria.

Proclamation From the Gov ernor of South Carolina.

Louislana.

Bishop Quintard and the Free Church Movement.

Destructive Earthquakes California.

An Important Legal Decision.

The West Virginia Democracy oppressive taxation have not been lifted off from the labor and industry of the country as they should have been. Driven from their first ground, and feeling that . All Right.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

His First Speech in the Canvasa. ROCHESTER, Oct. 21 .- The following are Governor Seymour's remarks: FELLOW CITIZENS: I am astonished this demonstration. I left my home today for the purpose of addressing a meeting at Buffalo to-morrow evening. I can therefore speak to you to-night but very ore able than myself to discuss the

great issues of the campaign. Nearly four years ago the war which ravaged our land ceased. Nearly four years ago the affairs of this country were onfided to the administration of the authorities. We found at the close of the great contest that a large section of our country had been demoralized in its industry, and in its structure, and in its moral construction, as a result of that

If we turn from the South that portion which we had overcome by the valor of our troops, and take into consideration the condition of the whole country, we find it burdened by an enormous debt We found our carrying trade had been swept from the oceans of the world. We found the business of our country to b perplexed by all the uncertainties which verhung its future business parsuits [Cheers.]

We meet now for the purpose of determining whether those who have administered the affairs of the United State during the past four years have governed it wisely and well. They come before the people of this country asking to be reintated in power. They say they have so controlled its interests that they are entitled to the confidence of the people. the most imbecile men who ever dis-They claim their measures have been wise and judicious, and that they have tended to advange the interests and wels of the Republican leaders, but it is not this fare of the republic. In their conven- abourd fear. It is the dread that the tion they congratulated the people upon | public mind, having been trained to its fithe success of their scheme of reco struction.

The question now presented to the voters of this country is simply this: Are you satisfied with those who have conducted the inflairs of the country Cries of no, no, and cheers. | Are they entitled to your confidence? [Cries of no, no. | Have they so administered your finances that your taxes have been lightened as they might have been? [Cries of no, no. | Have they relieved the labor of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it? [Cries of no, no.] Can the business men of the country, who conduct the capital, say that they those who now administer its affairs, that if they shall again be placed in power they can gain confidence in their transac tions? [Cries of no, and cheers.]

The answer of this great audience, and I believe the answer of the people of this country who well know the day was when the American people were proud when they were counted among the foremost nations of the earth, as a people largely engaged in the commerce of

that they should enter upon the task in a We do not find that this great subject wise and thoughtful way. Armies alone has during the past three years, attracted cannot bring back the value of order to even the attention of those who admina community; they can only restrain vio-ience. The healing measures of the statesister the affairs of our land. Whichever way we look, whatever class we address. man must work the cure. The two great whatever individual interests we conobjects to be kept in view were to give all sider, we feel that at this time the policy classes that prosperity which tends to make man desire peace-which gives them hope, of the government is such that labor is depressed, business perplexed, and the future full of uncertainty. Now why has this administration failed, why have they Another great object and end was to lift up the African as far and as fast as could come so far short of the fulfillment of be wisely done. Humanity dictated this : their duties, that at the end of nearly four the interest of the white population of the years of peace we find ourselves still emouth demanded it; as the two races were parrassed, hampered and opposed by to live upon the same soil, their common that same condition of things which we interest called for harmony of purpose and found at the close of the the late war. of feeling. They claimed in their national con-

vention that they had a right to con gratulate the people of this land on the success of their reconstruction scheme. They claimed that the financial condition has been improved. They claimed that the heavy burden of debt which rests on this land was about to be lightened. Thus far in the canvass these claims have been discussed. Their speakers as well as those who spoke for the Democratic party have been engaged in laying before you to the prosperity of that section which their views upon these subjects, and

LOUISIANA.

Another Printing Office Destroyed at laborer. Failing to do this, disaster Alexandria-All Quient St. Mury's. brought not only poverty, but confusion NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.-The office of True statesmanship would have stretched the Rapides Tribune, at Alexandria, was ut a helping hand, but what was the first destroyed three nights ago by a mob. All quiet in St. Mary's since the troops arrived. act of the men in power? It was to put a A darge meeting of ex-soldlers passed resononstrous export tax of six cents per ons to-day, calling upon the United cound on the cotton raised by the labor of States and Gen. Rousseau to protect the exhe negro upon the plantation of the white, struggling with the evils of poverty, with soldiers and loyal citizens. the difficulties of their new positions and NEW YORK relationships. The first public efforts of

Bishop Quintard Addresses a Meeting of the Free Church Party. New York, Oct. 22 .- A large meeting

t has had much to do with the failure of last evening at St. Ann's Church of Bishops, he Republicans to restore order at the clergymen and others of the Episcopa Church, favoring a free and open church The negro, exasperated by the failure of movement. Addresses in favor of it were is rained employer, became hostile to the delivered by Elehop Quintard, of Tennessee employer, losing the little credit that he Armitage and others. and before in the North, resumed his efforts under still greater difficulties than SOUTH CAROLINA. before. I say A was a selfish act, because

Reported Braistance to the Author Tles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-A Charlesto special states that Gov. Scott has issued a proclamation stating he had received accounts of outrages in ten counties, showing that life and property are utsafe by reason of lawleseness, and that in those counties the laws of the State are defied.

MARYLAND.

Talk with the Ring of True Metal in It.

BALTIMORY, Oct. 20 - Judge Richard B. Carmichael, one of the Democratic a letter this morning in regard to the osed change of candidates. He says | edge the Provisional government in Pacend any authority of the committee, and would disclose a degree of arrogance on their part without a parallel.

An Important Legal Decision New York, Oct. 22 -- In the case of Green against Eteinway and others, a de. Gision of great thoment has just been filed by the Court of Appeals of this State. ing to arrange for the fight between it explicitly affirms these two proposis. O'Baldwin and Wormald; will be held tions: First, that a test outh cannot, un. at Harlam next Monday. It is reported der the Constitution of the United States. | the fight will take place next week. be required by le slation, as a condition to the right of suffrage. Second, that the Legislature of New York has no power to establish, by law, any qualifications whatever, for electors in this "State.

NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

BUFFALO. Speech of Governor Seymour. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.-In his speech

netructed Georgia out of the Union.

At the outset of this canvass the Repub

lican party asked to be continued in power upon the ground that it had governed the

well, and they demand a pepular approval of their policy. After a full discussion of

three months touching the wisdom and the

integrity of the policy of the government with regard to reconstruction and finances, it is found that order has not been restored

at the South; that the burdens of debt

the people of this country were unwilling

To prove this they aver that the success

of the Democratic ticket will involve the country again in civil war. They feel

that nothing short of civil war would be

worse. [Cheers.] They have declared

that the Democrat nominees are ready to overthrow their legislation by force. To

make the charge still more dramatic, I am

to be sent to my final account by the hand

of my political supporters, and that Gen. Blair then is to trample beneath his feet the reconstruction laws as ruthlessly as

Gen. Meade stamps them out by his mili-

If I am to go to my last account, I trust I shall be judged by a kinder or more charitable tribunal than my Republican

friends have proved to be. (laughter). I

the Democratic ticket is elected, and Gen-

eral Blair should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He would be confronted by a Republican Sen-ate, by a House of Republicans, full of

Generals of the army of the United States,

flanked by the loyal leagues and by the grand army of the republic, under the

command of their own candidates for the

residency, whom they declare to be first

Captain of the sge, and yet we are gravely told that standing alone stackled by Con-

ressional restraints, he can crush out all

this power and plunge the country into civil war. If this be true then General

Blair is either the most vigorous man who

has lived in the history of the world, or the Republican Senators, members of

Congress and commanders of armies are

graced public positions, (cheers.)

Now, I admit there is a fear in the minds

onclusions which will sweep them from

political power; therefore they seek to

bange their issues; therefore they have

changed their front. In this contest we

are admonished it is a dangerous thing to

change front on the eve of battle. I pro-

pose in the course of this canvass, on occa-

conduct of the men in power. To-night I

aust confine myself to a few points; else-

When the war ended nearly four years

ago, it left the Southern States disorgan-ized and impoverished. The duty of re-

storing peace and prosperity to that section

add to the national prosperity and aid to bear

its burdens, fell upon the Republican party.

the fact that its population was made up of two distinct races, one of which had

been held in sinvery and was now spdgenly

called on, untutured as they were, to

act a new part in our social and political

I do not wish to underrate the difficul-

ties with which they had to contend, but

the magnitude of the difficulties demanded

rould seek the aid of the most intelligent

and influential men of that section of the

country, taking care to guard against any

offuences springing from their prejudices.

Have these obvious truths been regarded

by the men in power? Has not recon-

struction failed because they disregarded

them? The first step towards restoring

order and producing harmony between

the two races was always to administer

prosperity would be shoared alike by the

white man and the negro. The industry

of the South should be made mutually

profitable. Unless the employer made a

profit on his cotton he could not pay the

heir people to gain the means of liveli-

hood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and

vindictive act. I say unwise, because it

it was done in the interest of the Eastern

nanufacturer already wealthy from the

ruits of the war, protected by enormous

tariffs of six cents a pound upon all cotton

exported, which was simply imposed so

THE ISTHMUS.

Provisional Government

New York, Oct. 22 - The Rising Star

brings \$226,000 treasure from California.

Panama dates of the 14th say the gov-

sent from Panama to settle the question.

PERSONALS.

discussed national and State questions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 - The final meet-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 - Commodore O.

miral, vice Huff, retired.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 22.-Senator J. B. Hene

tany orders, with the concurrence of this

same Republican party.

Applause.

NEW JERSEY. o-day Gov, Seymour said: FELLOW-CFIZENS: The first words Railroad Accident and Loss of Life. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-Two trains on tered by the Republican Convention in their resolutions, congratulate the country upon the success of their scheme of reconhe Morris and Essex railway collided yesterday at Stanhope, New Jersey. Sev-eral cars were smashed, two passengers struction, and the last words uttered by their speakers and their presses declare that reconstruction is a failure; that the South is still in a condition of rebellion, killed and many wounded. The railway officials refuse to give the particulars to the press. that its social disorders demand the presence of great armies, and that the first duty of Congress when it meets will be to turn

WEST VIRGINIA.

headquarters, Division of the Atlantic.

His staff follows in a day or two.

The Election Yesterday, Favorable to the Democracy. WHEELING, West Virginia, Oct. 22.-Returns very meagre and come in slowly. Wood county and Parkersburg city have gone Democratic—a Democratic gain of 200 over the vote of 1866. Returns thus far country for the past four years wisely and eccived show Democratic gains. Ohio county and Wheeling city very close. Republicans concede it has gone Democratic by 100 majority. Democrats claim 300. Returns from Center township how a Republican gain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Leprosy prevails to a considerable ex-Five women were arrested in Syracuse a Sunday for public intoxication, and one for robbery.

to approve their acts, they now try to hold power by making the people believe, not that they have done well, but that the democratic party would do worse if they succeed at this time. Madame Moore, walkess, did fifty miles n ten hours fifteen and one-half minutes, at Troy, on Saturday. Cartin, Farney and Graw are named to ucceed Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, in the

United States Senate. The Vermont Legislature has re-elected Hon. G. F. Edmunds to the United States Senate for the six years' term. The new St. James Hotel in Boston

sed from lack of business. James P tetson, its lessee, sunk \$50,000 in runring it a few months. The distillers in the blue grass region of Kentucky have effected the sale of 25,000 barrels of whiskey, to be manufactured he coming year, at \$1 30 per gallon, tax

The Oregon Legislature has adopted solution withdrawing the consent of the State to the passage of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the A woman inamed Warwick murdere

per husband in Greencastle, Ohio, Monday

night. She first shot him with a revelyer and then hacked his head to pieces with an ax. Cause—a domestic broil. The woman is in jail. Reorganization in Spain is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the Provinces. Democrats have assembled in virious parts of the country, and declare for the Federal Republic. All males who reach the age of

twenty will be allowed to vote. There is a pressure among Radicals till further continue the Freedmen's Bureau for educational purposes, and for the settlement of bounty and other claims of negroes. Gen. Howard does not recommend the measure, but believes it would

exert a salutary influence. Judge Sabin insists upon having negro so at a bar Texas, the lawyers entered into an under standing that no civil cases were to be tried at this term of the District Court, preferring "to continue their cases to having them tried by men who know nothing about the grave and responsible duties of a juror.

ions like this, to discuss the policy and Late Salt Lake papers contain the proceedings of the General Mormon Confer ence. All the Mormon church dignitaries where I shall speak of other wrongs and were represented. It was unanimously agreed that commercial intercourse with the Gentiles should be restricted to necessities. Mormons purchasing generally from the Gentiles will do so at the peril of expulsion from the church. This menace is lirged as necessary in self-defense against the rapidly approaching danger from outsiders coming in with the Union Pacific The difficulties of the task was increased by

Speaker Colfax has stated that no qu rum will be present in either House of Congress on the tenth of November; that all the members he had talked on to the subect expressed the opinion that there is no necessity for a meeting on that day, and that the two Houses would then be aders until the first Monday in December.

Nothing has been received at the State Department confirmatory of the cable dispatch that an agreement on the Alabania claims had been reached, though it is not deemed improbable by the authorities here. The dispatch gave no indication as to the disposition of the points in dispute between the two governments, but should it prove correct it must be a concession on he part of Lord Stanley, as Minister Johnson has not been empowered to re-cede from the position hitherto held by our government.

A letter from Wade Hampton in reply one from a Wisconsin lawyer is pul lished. He considers secession dead for ever, and has thought so since the close of the war, and is in favor of giving the negro equal civil rights with the white man, nd suffrage based on qualification, is which he has no doubt he is sustained b vast majority of white cithzens of the State. He also says, "we regard the reenstruction acts as unconstitutional, but look for their overthrow by constitutions agencies and peaceful remedies brough the Supreme Court of United States, by whose decision we are prepared to abide.

General Reynolds, commanding the sublistrict of Texas, has issued instructions to the Board of Registers, appointed to conduct the revision of the registration, setting forth the qualifications of voters. He excludes all concerned in aiding the rebellion in any way, or who held office under the Federal or State governments and afterward participated in the rebellion. He also directs that no amnesty or pardon entitles the applicant to register. order reached here to-day and excites much comment. It is construed by the Democrate as a defiance of the recent order of the President that no military officers should interfere in the elections of any State.

LOUISIANA.

Damage to the Crops by the Late

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times ST. JAMES PARISH, Oct. 16.-The dam ge to the rice and cane crops of the parshes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James, by the late storm, is considerable. The canes this year were very late and heavy, and thus it is nearly mpossible for them to rise after being so ompletely prostrated as they were. The lantations rear to the lake have suffered n particular, and in some cases, where the crop was exceedingly promising before, hat he might buy it for a price six cents | since the storm not one-quarter of a crop less than it was worth in the markets of can be made. The rice fields of Messrs, Soniat, in St. Charles, were covered to the depth of three feet. On the plantation formerly belonging to Mme. Louis Sabranche the corn is hadly blown down. In the par ish of St. John the whole cane crop is much injured, at least twenty-five per cent. and quite as much at St. James. In the parish of Jefferson, right bank, Mr. Caniolattie's crop is much injured, at least twen Electors at large for this State, publishes ernment established in Chiraque by the ty per cent. Mr. Soniat will also lose twenty conservative party, still refuse to acknowl- per cent. of his crop. Nearly all the planters in this parish have suff such action on the part of the Demo- nama. So there are two governments on those whose places are in front of the lake. eratic National Committee would trans- the Isthmus. A military force is to be On the plantation of Col. Roberts the storm was very severe. From what I saw there a few days ago, I should think he would lose at least two-thirds of his crop.

Owing to the imperfect drainage, the water which was driven in by the lake has tion 10. They will be held subject to all lose a thimbleful of your favor, but you derson made an elaborate speech at the Mercantile Library Hall last night, to a and wherever they touch the ground they very respectable audience, in which he have began to grow, and thus all the sugary juice is destroyed. This is the place upon which the cane-worm made its appearance this year, and did much damage. It is to be hoped that Col. Roberts, who is a gentleman of enterprise, and one of our most intelligent young planters, will take the spirits distilled by them during the heed to the lesson taught him, and here- period embraced in their returns must be

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

the gauger before the spirits are removed from the distillery; and until stamps are furnished the spirits must be inspected They literally swarm everywhere health of the country is generally and branded or marked, as in other cases,

INJUNCTION. The Contested Election Case. The preliminary motion for an inju ion against the present Mayor and City ouncil, so-called, filed by citizens of this city, was taken up in the Chancery Court room, before Judge Shackleford, and ably argued by Mesers, Colyar and Brown, for the complainants, and Messrs, East and Baxter for the defendants. Colonel Colyar read the bill praying fo

Judge Shackleford said that he had not xemined the mode of contesting elections, but in a matter of such great importance as this, he would not bear the bill argued upon a mere exparte examination without allowing the defendents to answer, unless the bill was filed. Governor Brown stated that the reason the bill had not been filed was because he (Shackleford) had informed them when they called to confer with him in regard to the subject, that it was not necessary that the bill should be filed

by them

R. McP. Smith then read the answer and demarrer prepared by the counsel for the defense. They say in that demurrer that Alden owns real estate, and that the nembers of the City Council were qualified to hold the offices which they now have possession of; that they had not conspired with Hopkins in any of the frauds and corrupt motives used by him in the election. They furthermore say that there were no frauds committed on the election day Hopkins denies, in that answer, that his candidacy had any influence with his conduct as Commissioner of Registration. He also denied having committed any frands in the election, and that he had acted with the utmost impartiality. But two lawyers om each side were allowed to argue the

Clarksvale on the evening train. Col. A. S. Colyar opened for the com laioants with a fine argument. His seech was listened to with rapt attention. He made a full, explicit plea, in behalf of the citizens, plainly showing how they had een wronged and how they were compelled to seek redress through the courts. The following is the demurer offered by

he defense:

bill, as Judge Shackelford wished to go to

1, Because the suit was brought without any authority, inasmuch as the provision of the Code upon which it was predicated, and which contains the substitute in our arisprudence for the Quo warranto, and the oformation in the nature thereof of the common law, requires that the bill in such cases be filed by the Attorney General either when directed by the General Assembly or the Governor, and the Attorney General of the State concurring, or upon the information of a relator; and the Attorney General had given no assent to this proeeding. The theory of our proceeding equally with that of the common law is that it is an investigation on behalf of the sovereign power by what warrant certain wers emanating from itself are exerised, and this inquiry must be conducted by the law officer of the sovereign power in both cases.

2. Because an injunction will not be anted to restrain officials who are in the scharge of the duties of their functions from acting pending a proceeding to deter-nine their right; because this would be in effect to suppress the offices tempora rily, and deprive the citizens of the benefit of their city government at the instance of parties equabbling merely for the loaves and fishes. Authority to this effect was cited exactly to the point from the New York cases,

3. Because the reason of this applied equally in the present case against an in-junction on final hearing, since complainants, according to their own showing, would not have received a majority of votes even had all the votes alleged to have been fraudulent been eliminated, they simply alleging that were this done and then beourned by their respective presiding offi- sides this all the votes counted for them which were frequently prevented from being cast in their favor, the result would have been different. Therefore, if defendants were not validly elected, no officers were elected, and if defendants are enjoined on final hearing, there will be none to whom the government can be handed over. If the election was not valid, then the present incumbent holds on as Mayor under the charter, his successor not having been elected and qualified. 4. Because by the charter all question

respecting the election qualifications and returns of the members of the City Council are confided to the jurisdiction of the two houses thereof, and this is exclusive of the jurisdiction of any court. 5. Because there is a clear and adequate remedy in such cases at law, viz: by man-

damus, to compel the admission of the improperly excluded officers. 6. Because there is no such propert qualifications as that contended for, this eature of the charter having been abolished in 1860.

Colonel Colyar was followed by Messrs. East and Baxter for the defense, and Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown for the complainants. R. P. Smith and Otis submitted their briefs in behalf of the defense in writing. A large number of persons were present during the progress of the arargument. Judge Shackleford; eferred his decision until some future time.

IMPORTANT TO DISTIL-LERS. Fruit Distilled Brandy Exempt From

Internal Tax. The following is the tax of the order ssued by Commissioner Rollins in relas tion to the exception of brandy distilled from fruits

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE IN-TERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, October 12, 1868.—In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 10th instant, distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, are hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, exempted from so much of the provions of section fifty of the act of July 20, 1868, as imposes a special a tax of \$400 upon distillers producing 100 barrels or less of distilled spirits, and of \$4 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 100 barrels This exemption is additional to the exemptions heretofore specified in series 4, No. 7, and Assessors and Collectors will govern themselves accordingly. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. The exemption in series 4, No. 7, is as

"Distillers of brandy from apples, eaches, or grapes, exclusively, are subect to the same taxes and rates of tax as other distillers. They must register their stills, give the notice and file the bond of other distillers, but are exempted from the additional requirements imposed upon other distillers who are not the owners of the fee of the distillery premises, and will not be required to furnish the plan required by section 9. The the requirements of the law as to the as- have entangled the thread of my undersessment, collection or ascertainment of the tax due, and prayiding for the keeping of books, and for returns, except that instead of making returns tri-monthly they will make return on form fifteen on tosnight, to assume charge of the new worse now than for a number of years be- the fax-paid stamp must be affixed by your

fore the same are removed from the "They will not be required to provide a bonded warehouse, nor to remove the spirits produced by them from the distillery to a bonded warehouse, nor to erect receiving eisterns in the distillery. They will be exempt from any penalty for non-compliance with any of the provisions of ction seventeen, and also the provisions of section twenty-two, in relation to suspending work; nor will they be subject to the per diem capacity tax imposed by section thirteen after the distillery is section thirteen after the

Board of Common Council, The Board of Common Council met las

Petition from several grocery merchants to repeal the law imposing a special tax upon them for selling fresh meat in their stores. Laid upon the table. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PROM THE OTHER

BOARD. An ordinance appropriating \$13,500 fo the payment of the city employes for the month of September, passed three readings.

An ordinance instructing the Chairman of the Street Committee to receive bids for the laying down of a Nicholson pavement on Union, between Cherry and Summer, passed three readings.

An ordinance entitled "an ordinance hange the time of holding elections and for other purposes," passed three readings. Petition from citizens praying that the tax assessed on the property of Mrs. James K. Polk be remitted. Referred to Committee on Assessment. Action of the Board

A motion was then made to go into Joint Convention, but before the motion was acted upon, Jim Sumner jumped up and wanted to know what had become of the report of the Committee- on salaries. He said that he had been informed that it had been tabled in the Board of Aldermen, and was not willing to go into Convention without hearing that report read.

The report was brought in from the the Assistant Deputy Marshal. It reduces the Recorders salary \$1000, and the Engineers' salary \$400. The Committee was then instructed to

retire and draft a bill in accordance with their report. The Committee on Salaries reported bill reducing the salaries of certain offices and abolishing the offices of Auditor, Mayor's Clerk and second Assistant Marshal.

Mr. Gains offered to amend the bill so as to make the salaries of the officers remain as heretofore fixed by law.

table was lost. Ayes 9; noes 10. Judge Smith could not see why a Recorder, should get as large a salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court, Chancery Court, or the Criminal Court. Who is the Recorder? He is nothing more than a clerk in any store. What does he do? He keeps the books of this corporation, a ledger and journal, and he issues licenses and keeps the minutes of both boards of the City Council. He gets \$3000 per annum, and what kind of duties does h perform that are so fare and excellent as to require such a high salary think \$3000 per annum is a good salary, \$1000 for salary and \$2000 for perquisites. What do we want with a City Auditor? What does he do? Nothing in the God Almighty's world, I was Mayor of this city three years during the portion them with equity; the men who war, and all the correspondence was military, and I did all my writing myself and plenty of time to loaf. It is preposterous

Secretary. After further discussion, the previous question was called, which was the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Gains. The amendment was lost. Ayes 4. noes 13.

to think of the idea of having a Mayor's

Judge Smith then moved to take up section by section and act upon each. After the passage of the first section, Mr. Jenkins moved to increase the salary of the Treasurer to \$1800, which is now \$1500. Carried, and the bill was then adopted as amended, unanimously, and was transferred to the Board of Aldermen. The Board then took a recess of ten

minutes, to await the action of the Board of Aldermen upon the bill. The bill was returned, and the first three sections rejected and the others

The motion of Mr. Gaines to concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen, was carried. Ayes 14, noes 6. The bill was then transmitted to the Mayor for his signature,

Another recess of twenty minutes was taken, after which a notice was received from the other board that they were ready to meet in joint convention to elect officers for the ensuing year.

JOINT CONVENTION, Wm. Mills was elected Recorder on the first ballot. The next election was, for Treasurer

Thomas McGrim was elected, he being the only candidate. For first City Attorney D. W. Peabody was elected, having received a majority of the votes cast.

B. F. Cook was re-elected second City Attorney on first ballot. A. A. Carter was elected City Marshall receiving eighteen votes to Emery's eight, The contest for Deputy Marshal was very exciting; electioneering was done all over the house. Geo. Beckwith was elected

John Bently, Chief of the Fire Department, was re-elected. The election for first Assistant Clerk of the Market, resulted in favor of Mullins on the first ballot

on the first ballot.

Lewis Schraeder was elected second Assistant Market Clerk on the sixth ballot, The Council then adjourned until the next regular meeting.

A Model Love Letter. A tailor writes the following affectionate epistle to his mantanmaking sweetheart,

For obvious reasons the real names of the parties are withheld until the wedding . "DEAREST REMNANT OF MY HOPES: May I be ripped from the border of your General Blair registered yesterday, in the esteem and never be buttoned to the loop of your kindness, but I am strongly seamed standing with that pretty outside of yours.
Odd bodkin! I am surely yours—every
inch of me—and my needle follows you. Therefore, blunt not the point of my endeavors, but let me baste myself to your the first day of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, and the tax on the spirits distilled by them during the spirits distilled by them during the parsied embraced in their returns must be refused to the being placed upon the face, be red to its being placed upon the accepted list. A subpens was issued to the commanding General Blair to appear and commanding General Blair t kindness, that I may sit tighter to your af-Washington, Oct. 22 — Commodore O. Heed to the lesson taught him, and here. H. Poor has been promoted Rear Ads after be more particular about his drainage. Paid at the time of making their return. miral, vice Huff, retired.

Gen. Hancock will leave for New York tosnight, to assume charge of the new tosnight to assume the new tosnight to assume the new tosnight to assume the new tosnight the tax-paid stamp must be affixed as provided they must be affixed to the time of the time of

THE DEMOCRACY. unfit to be trusted with the elective frank There is nothing to be said beyond the mere statement of the disgusting and dis-graceful affair that could possibly pre-

graceful affair that could possibly pre-sent in any stronger light the enormity of this offense. It is indicative of the gen-eral policy of the Radical party. Gen-eral Blair will be deprived of his vote, but

is there no friend of General Blair's who

will settle with this dirty dog Zipf per-sonally? Is he to be allowed to boast of

TROUBLES IN LOUISIANA.

standartion in St. Mary Parish Sheriff Pope and Judge Chase Killer

From the New Orleans Times, Oct. 20. A dispatch, dated Franklin, Oct. 18

ontains the startling intelligence that

the Sheriff and Judge of that parish have been assassinated. We copy as follows: "Last night, the 17th, at about half-

past 8, the citizens of Franklin were

startled by some eight or ten pistol shots

fired in rapid succession at O'Neill's Ho-tel. The crowd gathered to ascertain

the cause, when, after a few moments,

was announced that Henry Pope, Radi-cal Sheriff elect, had been killed. It

seems that Pope was on the gallery near

upon him and commenced firing. Before

the citizens could reach the scene, which

trators had made their escape, and by many, it is said, mounted their horses

and went, full speed, down the road, and

citizens, ignorant of the cause which led

called Water street, another body was

found. A physician was immediately

Judge. A guard was placed over his

moment's notice to quell any violence."

Chase and Sheriff Pope left Franklin or

lousas train and started them away. The

The Opelousas railroad has acted gen-

rously in delaying the train to receive

We learn that the bodies of Judge

impossible to identify any one.

took place in a rear building, the perp

his room, when several men adva

his triumph and go seat free?

Decks for Action. Clear the Address of the National Dem-

and Purposes of Party in Peace.

and No Withdrawal of

Candidates.

Backdown in Principle

ocratic Committee.

Patriots to the Breach and Victory.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a great prividge and duty to address you on the eve of which is to decide whether the government of this republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the Radical party, or whether, by an energetic, united, and ast effort, you will wrest the power from its grasp, and give to us, under a Debuo-cratic conservative administration, a goverament based upon principles of justice, The issues of the present campaign are

although some of them were seen, it was self-evident. They appeal to the intelli-gence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistabable terms. They have been discussed by distinguished orators of our party since the nomination of our can-didates. What the Democratic party into this, and apprehensive of an outbreak, immediately organized a heavy guard for the town, who patrolled until morning "In their rounds, passing between the bayou and the hotel, on what might be tends to do if placed in power by your suffrage is to restore peace and union to our country; to heal the wounds and sufferings sent for to ascertain whether or not lif aused by the rebellion; to give to the peo-ole of the South the rights which they are was extinct. The surgeon pronounce him dead. The body proved to be that of Valentine Chase, lately elected Parish titled to under the Constitution, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section; to rebody to protect it until the Coroner should take the matter in hand. At an duce materially our military and naval stablishments kept up now on an imme early hour this officer was on the ground, scale and at an enermous cost; to intro-duce into every department of government and his jury having been summened, as investigation was gone into, but no facts the strictest economy, and to develop, by an equitable system of taxation the growbearing on the case were elicited, nothing to give rise to any suspicion as to who ing resources of our country, and thus place the Federal finances on a stable and were the actors in this terrible tragedy, Board of Aldermen. It abolishes the solid footing, and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payment. At present the town is quiet, and althoug the blacks are here in considerable nun We are charged by the Radical party of bers, there are no evidences of any feelviolence and usurpation, which for the last four years, to prolong its existence, has set ing which would cause apprehension still, all are on their guard and ready at at naught the Constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, tha we intend revolution and defiance of estab-lished law. The accusation is unfounded the train for Brashear. One of the boand shared. It can not be entertained for dies, we understand, is to be buried at a moment by any intelligent voter who has Brashear, and consequently the negroes the most superficial knowledge of the hisare congregating there in large numbers, tory of the country. The Democratic party Trouble is anticipated, and the citizens have placed their families on the Opecan proudly point to every page of its his tory. It has never violated a single obli gation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the citizens are also gathering at that point, There has as yet been nothing like an family of nations. Its watchword in peace and in war has been and always will be outbreak, but there is some apprehension and no man or set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can ever expect to rethese bodies, and in carrying away from

ceive the support of this great Conserva-

all danger the families of the citizens of tive party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. Brashear. The ballot box and the supreme will Upon going to the Opelousas railroad the American people are the only means of redress to which we look. Fellow lepot last evening, on the arrival of the train from Brashear City, we found that the report of the apprehended disturb-Democrats you are fighting for a righteous cause. You have for your leader a tried ance at that place, as it had first reached statesman and a patriot, who stood by the Union in its darkest hour, a man equally us, was entirely unfounded. No famibeloved for it a purity of his private character as honored for his public virtues, lies, as had been stated, were on the train. A Mr. Nelson, who has a saw Opposed to you are the men who have submill near that town had sent his family verted the structure of their own system away on Sunday, for some reason, and it representative self-government vindicawas upon this, probably, that the stateted to the world by more than half a cenment was based. Everything was quiet tury of prosperty and greatness, the men at Brashear City when the last train left. and no disturbances were feared by the profligacy and corruption unparralleles ritizens there. the men who, in two successive Congresses From parties who came from Brashear have demonstrated their incapacity to we learn that, on Saturday, the day on diminish our burdens by economy or ap which the double murder was committee have so distributed out burdens that they press with excessive weight upon the labor there had been a Democratic flag-raising on the plantation of Messrs. Walker

entire population.

On Sunday, the Mayor of Franklin of

ered to take charge of the bodies of Col

ised that all due respect should be paid

cided to bury them at Franklin. Mrs

Pope, however, who had made arrange

ments to accompany the corpse of he

husband to Pana, Illinois, where his fam

ily live, declined. She left Franklin

with the body and reached Brashear City

this morning, remained there only suffi

cient time to allow of a change of car,

On Sunday evening, there was son

excitement among the negroes at Bra-

shear City, in expectation of the arrival of

the remains of Colonel Pope. The ne-

groes met in groups, and appeared greatly

excited; but wise counsels prevailed

among them, and they retired quietly to

their homes. On Monday, several had

gathered at the depot, with crape on their

arms, prepared to receive the body

When it was evident that there was t

be no burial at Brashear, the negroes dis-

persed, and at the time of the departure

of the evening train everything was or-

derly.

Col. Pope, during the war, was Colonel of the 33d Illinois (white) regiment.

He had been Customhouse officer at

Brashear, was elected last April to the

Sheriffalty of St. Mary, and had but re-

cently been recognized as such by the Radical Judge, Valentine Chase.

So far as we can judge from the re

ports that have reached us, both Col.

Pope and Judgo Chase were moderate Republicans. Col. Pope, especially, is

represented to have had great influence

among the negroes; but it was generally

believed that his counsels had always

been conservative. It is proper, perhaps,

however, to add that some in Franklin

Franklin.

town of the assassins.

supposed that he had been delivering in-

cendiary speeches to the clubs in secret.

Judge Chase was buried, we learn, at

While we absolve the population at

large of any connection with so atrocious

an act, we must express our hope that

the citizens will take measures to relieve

themselves of the responsibility.

and industry of the country, making rich Bronson. The affair had apparently passed off quietly, and no connection, s men richer and poor men poorer. Opposed to you are the men who have far as we have been informed, can be denied for three years of peace, and who traced between the two events. It was will continue to deny until your votes arabout half-past 8 that Col. Pope was rest them, self-government to the people killed. The feeling among the citizens ten States; the men who have taken was one of strong indignation at the away the power of our Chief Magistrate to bloody act. The assassins were unknown; insure a faithful execution of the laws or but there is no doubt that, if detected ommand the army and navy of the United the severest penalties of the law would States; the men who did their worst to have been inflicted upon them. expel the President from the White House From all we could learn, some little obeying faithfully the interests of you supreme law; the men who, being cor seling had been excited against Colonel Pope, the acknowledged Radical leader scious of their twenty-nine crimes, dreaded to have the Supreme Court declare their and Judge Chase, on account of the requality, and therefore abridged its juris cognition by the latter of Col. Pope as liction and silenced its voice; the men Sheriff of the parish of St. Mary, instead who have usurped and are grasping and of Mr. Haffeigh, the Democratic candidate, who was supposed by many to be entitled to the position. The feeling

wielding powers not possessed to-day by any monarch among civilized nations. Against these men, their crimes in the ast, their nefarious designs for the future you are soon to make one final and de ermined onslaught. Four years ago we failed to expel them from power, though we predicted then, as we now predict, their incompetency to give the people peace, de-claring then, as we now declare, the revotionary purposes of their most active leaders, who ruled their party as they would the country, with a despotic sway

But these four years have justified our warning and our worst predictions. What we feared they have done. The revolution has made steady progress, and once more we call every patriot to join our ranks. If the people will now rise in their majesty and might they can save their institutions and rebuild them. If they are regardless of their sacred interests, so much in the last four years has been accomplished and so much in the next four years may easily be accomplished, no obstacles then remaining, that the revolution | nois by the Jackson railroad last evening will become a fixed fact. The structure of our government will have been completely odeled. It may be a government still, but it will no longer be a representative self-government.

For this final struggle then, fellow Demo crats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short; the foe is stubborn and desperate. Our victory would be the death blow to the Republican party. It could have been held together by no other comination; it cannot survive your success; one victory is enough. Your triumph n November will finally re-establish the Union and the Constitution for snother generation of men. It will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to both. These great prizes are worthy you most strenuous endeavors. Our ranks are unbroken, our courage unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time victory.

For the National Committee AUG. BELMONT, Chairman. New York, Oct. 20, 1868.

RADICAL MEANNESS. The Name of Gen, Blair Stricken fro Roll of Voters.

From the St. Louis Times.

If there is un honest Radical in the city of St. Louis, we would like to ask him what his opinion is of the course of pro cedure in the case of General Blair. eighthward, before the Board of Review, and, after subscribing to the eath, was placed upon the qualified list. Immediately afterward he left for Mattoon, Ill. to fill an appointment, and, when gone an hour or more, a creature by the name of Charles Zipf, lifted into the position of a member of the Board of Review, and consequently invested with the power of designating who shall and who shall not vote, arese and ob-

NEW SERIES---NO. 50.

A BOY CHAMBERMAID. Row in a Fashionable Boarding

Romantie Story-A Landlady

at Fault. From the St. Louis Damocrat, Oct. 19. On Friday night of last week there

The young man happened to be the son of an eminent minister of the gospel and was himself preparing for the sacred desk. The affair might have passed off quietly, but for the boisterous indigna-tion of the landlady, who proclaimed in a loud voice that "her house was disbermaid has gone home, and the landlady is at peace for the present. graced;" that " such a thing had never before occurred under her roof;" that

"she wouldn't submit to it," etc. In the tempest of her passion she thrust her head out of a window and cried out "Fire! Police! murder!" at the top of her voice. Her cries, of course, arouse the lodgers, who rushed pell-mell down stairs, some with but one leg in their pantaloons, some with no pantaloons at all, and others with carpet sacks in hand and clothes under their arms. The female portion of the household were in no better plight, but modesty forbids that we should dwell upon the scantiness of

their toilet. The policeman happened to be at the further end of his beat, and did not hear the row until the excitement had nearly subsided, and when he arrived he was told there was " nithing the matter." After the rumpus had quieted down and the landlady had recovered her equanimity, she apologized to her boarders for raising a disturbance about nothing, and assurred them that her conduct was occasioned by a "dreadful dream."

She had eaten to much cold apple pie at the fair, and had the nightmare. In her dream she witnessed the drawing of the Paschall House, and had seen Mayor Thomas receive the lucky number from the big wheel and hand it t Gen. Rozier, and had heard Capt. Dan Taylor, at the little wheel, call out, "Prize No. 1-Paschall House!" and believing that the prize ticket was the one she had received from Mr. Snodgrass in payment of a week's board, and dreaming that she saw Lizzie, the chambermaid, snatch the lucky ticket and run into the young man's room, she had jumped out of bed and raised all the disturbance. She concluded by advising digestible, and sure to cause bad dreams. were satisfied, and departed to their several couches; but one young fellow, a

of pet, was incredulous, and having investigated Spiritualism and operated Planchettee, he determined to see further into this mystericus manifestation. He had seen the landlady cat a whole apple pie at eleven o'clock at night, on coming nome from the theater, and this was the first time he had ever heard of her being troubled with indigestion and nightmare. It took him three days to get at the truth of the matter, and yesterday he related to us the result of his inquires, swearing us to eternal secrecy; but as we give no | the straight they increased the space. At names we do not consider that we betray confidence in relating the following

rather romantic story : Parson Jones, (as we will call him.) has two sons, the first born about eighteen years of age, and the younger sixteen. His eldest son he had educated for a lawyer, and the youngest he desired should follow his own footsteps, and become a preacher. The boy, however, had taken into his head that he was predestined for a great traveler, and instead ing books of travel, and was familiar with ard Taylor and Dr. Livingstone. His theological subjects, and while he found him well posted in the forty years' wanvoyages of the Apostles and the geograthy of the four corners of the earth, he was sadly disappointed at the progress his son had made in infant baptism, the doctrines of Calvin and the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher. One day when he had sent the boy into the garret with although apparent, was not so violent as a ponderous volume of doctrinal sermons, and soon after surprised him with the to cause even the more prudent of the mmunity to fear any disturbance, and "Wandering Jew" in his hands, his Christian forbearance could hold out no this act of the assassins who struck both longer, and he took the lad out into the down, came with startling force upon the orchard and gave him a most unmerciful switching. This was the first time the old man had resorted to such violent measures, and the feelings of the boy Pope and Judge Chase, and promwere so deeply wounded-to say nothing of the lasceration of his back-that he their remains in case that it was dedetermined to play the part of the prodi-

gal son, and go out into the world to feed somebody's swine. It happened that the very next day he got hold of a St. Louis paper containing an item about the contemplated pilgrim age of Mayor Thomas to the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of finding an air line route to Omaha. He determined to join the expedition and see something of the world. He left home on foot, and in three days arrived in this city; but to in three days arrived in this city; but to his dismay he learned that it would cost seventy dollars to go with the Major, and the changa in his pocket did not amount to seventy cents. He walked all over the city, and at twelve o'clock at night fell in with a party of Irish servent eirls on O'Fallon street one of the city of of his dismay he learned that it would cost seventy dollars to go with the Major, and the change in his pocket did not vant girls on O'Fallon street, one of whom was a chambermaid at Mrs. --- 's boarding house. The generous hearted girl, on learning that the boy was a stranger destitute of means, proposed to give up her situation to him and hunt another for herself. When he told her he could not be a chambermaid, because he was of the wrong sex, the ready-witted girl replied:

"It's no matter for that; I'll make a a girl of ye in a few minutes. Yer face is as smooth and purty as a lady's, and when ye get on my Sunday dress of green merino, how will they find out that you are not as much of a girl as the

best of them?" Without going into further details of the transmogrification of the boy, it is snough to say that the next morning when the landlady found a new girl officiating in the place of Bridget, she made no objection, because the new chambermaid was stronger than her predecessor, and could handle the heavy trunks and bedsteads with more case. The remainder of the remantic story

These are the details connected with man who related it to us : I noticed from the first that there was an event which can only bring discredit upon the community at Franklin, unless something queer about the new chamberthey use their best efforts to purge their

As we left the Opelousas depot, we learned that a company of United States and tried to get his arm around her waist, mouth of White river, but, be it remem-We do not know under whose requisition off and gave him a sockdolager under the Louis, the agent could not make arrange-

or who had been led away or had escaped from the Good Shepherd, or something of the sort, and I tried to cultivate her acquaintance, but she never gave me any encouragement. quently, when the landlady raised the rumpus about catching her in the preacher's room, I knew there was something else at the bottom of it, and I determine to see through it or die in the attempt. The landlady couldn't foel me with her apple-pie dream-no, sir-ee! I went straight to the girl, and she up and told me a'l about it-how she was a boy in disguise-how the young men used to bother her about the house, and how the other girls used to call her a fool, and how hard it was sometimes to keep from betraying her secret. She was getting tired of her situation, and when the young preacher-who, you know, is her -came to the house, she went to was a slight disturbance at a fashionable boarding house in the central part of the his room to reveal herself to him and ask him to intercede with the old man and city, occasioned by the lynx-eyed land-lady discovering an intrigue between one get him to kill his fatted calf on the return of the prodigal. The landlady, who of her chambermaids and a young man is always pesping through the cracks of the doors, and chasing the girls up and from Illinois, who had come to town to attend the Fair and the Paschall House down the stairs, saw the new chamber maid go into the room, and she screamed out before anybody was hurt, and prevented the two brothers from falling into each other's arms. But they made it all right next day, and now the boy cham-

was up in the garret reading some book of travels, or the Ledger, or examining some old map. I thought she was some young woman who had been well raised.

THE THRE.

Day of the Blood Horse

Iwo Interesting Races and a Large Attendance

there was another very large attendance. and the ladies stand was crowded with the beauty and fashion of our city. There was two very interesting races, the favorite winning in both. Between the heats of the first race, Ontario and Rochester were sold to Mr. L. Leonard, of Cincinnati. Ontario sold with her engagements for \$2500; Rockester was knocked down at \$1450. The first race was the Association Purse

of \$300, mile heats for all ages. The entries were Larkin, Ooltawab, Bee Farris and Faro. In the pools Laskin would sell for \$100, Bee Farris \$25, Ooltawah \$20 and Faro \$10. At two o'block, everything being in readiness the borses were up for the start. The send off was a very good one. At the tap of the drum, Fare jumped offin the lead; before reaching the quarter, Larkin gave him the go by. At the quarter in 28]. Going up the back stretch, Farris her boarders never to eat a large quan- moved up and took second place. At the tity of cold apple pie, as it was very in- half mile in 573; rounding the turn, Farris got to Lurkin's saddle girths. At the were the same. Coming down the home life insurance solicitor, who had boarded run. Farris got the whalebone freely, but in the house for six months, and is a sort it was of no avail, Larkin won under a pull by half a length. Bee Farris, second, Ooltawah third and Faro "distanced

SECOND HEAT .- Larkin was the favorite in the pools, ten to one. Coming up for the start Lackin had the inside. Farris next, with Ooltawah on the outside. They got away well together. Rounding the turn, Larkin showed in front; he lead at the quarter by a length, in 29]; going up the half mile in 56; Ooltawah second. They continued in the same position all the way home. Larkin won, well in hand by a length: Ooltawah second Ree Farris

third. Time 1:52%. The second race was the Association purse of \$250-dash of two miles. There were but two entries in this race. Little Mack, the stable companion of Larkin. and Phonix Belle. In the pools, Mack of reading "Barnes' Notes," and similar was the favorite, three to one. At the tap good books, he spent his time in devourthe works of all the great travelers, from quarter by a length, in 321. At the half going off under a pull. Belle lead at the mile in 1:011, the positions being unfather had frequently examined him on changed. Belle lead at the stand in the full mile by a length, in 2:021. Entering the second mile they increased the space. derings of the Children of Israel, the There was no change in positions until entering the home run, when Mack shot to the front and came home winner of the race by a length. Time 3:594.

> FIRST RACE .- "Association Puras Sho-" mile H. B. Cheatham enters J. Conlisk's b. h. R. B. Cheatham enters J. Cooling's b. B.
> Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by
> Yorkshire, 5 years old. Colors blue,
> orange gash.
> E. T. Craig enters b. b. Ooltawah, brimp.
> Ablow, dam by imp. Sovereign, 3 years M. Hinton enters D. B. Smith's Faro, by Bleak Wind, dam Jane Wilkins, I years old dis.
>
> A. Turner enters West and Vaughn's Bree Faris, by Melbourne, dam by Glencoo, Drees red and green, I years eld 2 5
>
> Time—1:02—1:02 5
>
> SECOND RACK—"Association Purse \$50.

SECOND RACK.—"Association Purse \$520 dash of two miles.

R. B. Cheatham enters J. Conliek's c. h. Mack, by imp. Eclipse, dam by imp. Weatherbit. 5 years old. Colors blue, orange sawh.

A. Turner enters Grigsby & Co., ch. m. Phoenix Bell, by imp. Australian, dam by Gilenese, 4 years old. Dress, green and red. Time—3:3074. The races to day will be of unusual in

terest. The entries in the Comberland Stake No. 2," two mile heats, embrace some of the finest stock on the track, in which there is enthusiastic interest. The third race will also excite general interest. The programme is as follows:

Hans.
General A. Buford names br. c., Crassland, by
Lexington, dam, pedigree unknown.
General W. G. Harding names b. c., skirmisher, by Loyalty, dam Woodbine, by Lexing-Johnson & Pattersen ch. c., Richelieu, br. Hiawatha, dam Fanoy McAlister.
J. V. Grisby names Minnio Milton, by Loxington dam Miss Horgan, by Yorkshire. m Heads f Say, by Glencoe.
Tund Racz. "Association purse \$200," for 1 ages; for all borsee that have not won presons to the fall meeting of 1808. Milennd re-

J. M. Hinton enters b. f., Theta, by Vandal, dam Duchess de Berri, by imported Sovereign.
E. T. Craig enters ch. z., Donovan, by Bullstin, dam by Embassador.
A. Barnes enters b. f., Chimisette, by Jim A. Barnes enters b. f., Chimisette, by Juni Rogers, dam unknown.

James Franklin enters br. f., Camphine, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Tennessee Citizen.

Archer Cheatham enters ch. c., Conflict, by Highlander, dam Ellen Dale, by Shamrock.

R. F. Woods enters Richards ch. f., Grecian Bend, by Colossos, dam sister to Edgar by Star Davis. Colors, silver gray with white stripe and banner.

Zeb Ward enters S. Leonard's b. g. by Uncle Vick dam unknown. F. Bissick enters Geo. Cadwalder's b. f., S. G.

we give in the language of the young purple and gold. MORE OF "PROSE ARMS." We learn from Capt. Streeper, of the

maid: for instance, if she happened to steamer "Agnes," now at our wharf and pop in when I was drawing on a clean just from Sa Louis, that there remains at shirt, or sewing a button on my pants, that city firty tons of muskets and aushe didn't cry out "O, my!" and run out munition, consigned, as those lately dewith her hands over her eyes, but went | stroyed were, to Barbour Lawis, en route right to work to make up the bed ; and for Governor (?) Clayton, of Arkansas. one day when old Brown met her in the | The parties in charge of this freight de-

NEW YORK.